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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo iblication wish to have rejected articles return by must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Borough Presidents.

Of the five Borough Presidents elected n 1905, one, AHEARN of Manhattan, has seen removed from office by the Governor and reelected by the Aldermen BERMEL of Queens resigned on the Governor's ordering an investigation of the conduct of his office; COLER of Brooklyn is under inquiry by the Commis sioners of Accounts, and the Governor's commissioner, WALLACE MACFARLANE, eporting on HAFFEN of The Bronx. declares that "he has been guilty of misconduct which should subject him to removal." CROMWELL, who has been President of Richmond since the present city was organized, is the only Borough President whose activities have not undergone official inquest. In three cases the investigations have been attended with disastrous results.

Mr. MACPARLANE reports to the Gov rnor that HAFFEN "subordinated his duty as a public official to his political friendships and personal interests"; he "by an abuse of power" delivered a great undertaking "into the hands of an influential political ally professionally wholly unqualified for the task" his method in another case "was entirely wrong and indefensible"; there was in a bureau under him "no system of accounts worthy of the name"; he "has oaded his pay rolls with a very excessive force, very much greater than the public work of the borough requires. These are details of the commissioner's findings. Three specifications "substantially charge the defendant with serious personal misconduct." Of one of these Mr. MACFARLANE says:

" I call attention again, however, to the fac that the respondent denies that he was ever the seneficial owner of any stock in the Sound View pany, and his nephew corroborates him. O the evidence presented to me, and after closely bserving these witnesses. I discredit their tes andent gave on the subject of this charge during the investigation by the Comm ne during the hearings in this proceed upon his statements unless they are con ed by disinterested and reliable evidence.

On these three charges the commissioner has "no hesitation in concluding that the respondent has been guilty of Boston plan of nominations had not worked well. emissaries of robber Europe and pauper any State court Judge to grant the writ T aisconduct which should subject him what will it have d to removal," the advisability of removing an elective official at a time when his successor is to be chosen at the polls within a few months being a subject on which Mr. MACPARLANE declines to enter as beyond the scope of his duty. That is for the Governor to consider. But that HAFFEN has abused his powers and demonstrated his unfitness for office is now positively affirmed in this report. Read with the record of AHBARN and BERMEL, it does not give great encouragement to the extension of home rule, while serious contemplation of the cay mment repels the enthusiasm that might be felt under such circumstances for centralization of municipal power.

The Bolivian Question.

On January 29, 1902, delegates from Bolivia, Argentina, and other Latin American republics were in conference in the city of Mexico. They were duly authorized by their respective Governments to prepare and to sign treaties relating to various matters proposed for consideration by the as-sembly. On that day the representatives of Peru. Bolivia and Argentina with delegates from other countries, signed a treaty of which the first two articles were as follows:

" ARTICLE 1. The high contracting parties bind themselves to submit to the decision of arbitrators all disputes that exist or may arise be tween them whenever such disputes do not affect the national independence or the national honor. ARTICLE 2. Neither the national indepen ace nor the national honor shall be considered imperilled by any dispute about deplomati privileges, boundaries, rights of navigation, or the

alidity, interpretation and fulfilment of treaties." Between longitude 62 degrees west and 78 degrees west and latitude 1 degree north and 12 degrees south there lative commission is to do real service—lies a vast region which has been the touch upon the real issue—it must insubject of the conflicting claims first of Spain and Portugal in the early days, d second of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru. Bolivia and Brazil in later years. Treaty has followed treaty, from the treaty Hence, as the Tribune says, an investiof Tordesillas in 1494 down to the regation of the various systems of direct cent conventions through which some of the boundaries have been determined States which have experimented with oo. 1902. Peru and Bolivia concluded a treaty for the submission of their boun- echo of his partisans. dary dispute to the President of the

ntine Republic. known as the Acre territory, a region

\$10,000,000 by Brazil. By a decree pub- nation at large. To the posse lished at Petropolis on April 9, 1904, such evidence they are entitled, yet Brazil declared that it would "negotiate precisely this pursuit of information directly with the republic of Peru con- is now denied them by the Governor cerning the boundary question" (the and his admirers. Peruvian border of the territory so- A more narrow, bigoted, intolerant quired by the treaty of November 17, attitude, a more self-sufficient, self-1903), and would "endeavor to reach a righteous and self-satisfied attitude

kind, including our own northern boun- deniably able? Does his ipse dixit run dary line, the proceedings have been prolonged and exceedingly complicated. A study of maps does not make the tions? ssues clear. A map published by the Sociedad Geografica de Lima in 1906 an adoption of those methods and tacshows Brazil as extending westward ties which the Governor himself has as far as longitude 74°, and Peru ex- denounced from the platform, a few tending eastward as far as 62° west ongitude, with huge areas marked as who are pledged to vote-for what in litigation with Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil and Bolivia. The disputed area a mere mental creation of a Governor is a vast wilderness, sparsely populated whose habitual neglect of the primary and comparatively little known. Its day duty while a private citizen is importance at present lies chiefly in the universally known. A campaign based fact that it is one of the great sources upon prejudice and fomented by local of rubber.

In conformity with the agreement of us the Governor's utterly untested and January 29, 1902, Peru and Bolivia wholly personal plan. concluded a treaty on December 30, 1902, providing for the submission of their boundary dispute to the President of Argentina as arbitrator. The Bolivians have believed that the verdict would be entirely in their favor and are disappointed and angry to find it less favorable than their expectation. They show their anger by proceedings which unless promptly suppressed may lead to measurcless disaster. They insult Peru and Argentina, powerful neighbors to right and left. Should both or either essay punishment by force of arms the entire continent might easily be plunged into war; Chile and Brazil would hardly sit quietly by and see Bolivia absorbed by either or divided between Peru and Argentina. Presen relations between Brazil and Argentina are none too cordial, and Peru and Chile are much of the time little short of open hostilities. The immediate situation at least carries the possibility of a horrible experience

The Bolivians are wrong, absolutely wrong. They have agreed to arbitrate dispute, have chosen an arbitrator, and have bound themselves to abide by his decision. They may be bitterly disappointed, but national wisdom as well as national honor demands that they take their medicine, even though it is bitter, and take it gracefully.

One Man's Miracle.

There is a not unamusing suggestion in the cynical comment with which our neighbor the Tribune dismisses as useless the inquiry into the question of accounts in the summer of 1908, in the light of his direct nominations now going on in Boston. Direct nominations, says the Tribune frankly, has worked badly in United States as victims of the enlight-Boston. It then continues:

"But when the joint legislative committee has found out all this, which everybody knows, where desces. Women are "to bear the chief will it be? When it has proved that the present difference between the Governor's plan and any system in use anywhere in the country is so great that all the information the legislative committee can gather will shed no light upon the New York

Exactly. Governor Hughes's plan is like nothing on earth or in the sky. Least of all does it resemble the plan which had his indorsement a year ago. It is certainly open to question if it will in the least resemble the plan which his name will float a year hence. But to investigate the general subject of direct nominations is futile, useless, even criminal, because direct nominations in general bears not the slightest resemblance to the Governor's measure. Valuable time is being wasted, State money is being wasted, because there is nothing to investigate. As well urge the investigation of the equally concrete question of the municipal ownership and operation of miracles.

It is interesting to read the remarks upon the Boston inquiry made by the Evening Transcript. Says that excellent medium of universal morality;

"In New York the direct primary lesue is confused with that of the personality of Governor HUGHES. The politicians, who almost invariably disitie him, are out in opposition to direct pr maries, which he has made his foremost issue. His friends, on the other hand, regardless of what their attitude would naturally have been toward such a change, seem now universally in its favor. t is much as free sliver became in the second Cleveland Administration: opponents of the Prest dent were then ardent free silverites, his friends and the postmasters were correspo

ored of the single gold standard." A fairer statement of the local situation than the foregoing is hard to imagine. It dovetails admirably with the Tribune's remarks, too. If the legisvestigate Governor Hughes and probe his intellectual and moral being, because here alone is the appropriate evidence. Such a course is of course absurd. nominations employed in the several by arbitration. Wars have played their this form of election machinery is bepart in determining proprietorship of side the point, "I am direct nominaraguely defined areas. On December tions," this is the Governor's position. "He is direct nominations," this is the

Absurd as the whole performance is. puerile with a puerility which even During the year immediately preced-ing this arrangement Brazil and Bo-its serious side. The people of the Metropolitan Opera House auivia quarrelled over what came to be State are obviously entitled to know something about direct nominations news as the Acre territory, a region beyond the fact that the Governor has by foolish words and a plot weak in dralaimed by all three. On November 17, invented the New York variety. They

differences by a treaty under which case as shown by trial in other States. Bolivia relinquished its claim to the region in consideration of a payment of failure of the varying plans in the ion of

friendly solution of the dispute without than that assumed by the partisans imposing responsibility upon Bolivis in of the Hughes propagands has seldom any event." There still remained an been revealed in the public life of this only partially and imperfectly defined State. Direct nominations may be all Peru-Bolivia boundary extending from that its partisans claim. The Hughes 11 degrees south latitude to about 18 plan may be the last word upon the egrees.

Peru has declined to concede the of the meaning of political liberty, validity of this Bolivia-Brazil transac- but how can it be proved? Must it tion. Its request in July, 1963, to be be tested by experience without preadmitted as a party to the negotiations vious investigation? Is blind obediwas refused for reasons of evident ence necessary just because the Govsoundness. Like most matters of the ernor is concededly honest and unin every branch of thought and meet the deficit of experience in all ques-

It is true that by an appeal to passion Assemblymen have been nominated Something they know nothing about, factionalists is making certain progress The immediate issue is clear enough. in the State. It may even foist upon

The Quaker Instinct.

We have read with mounting indigna ion a circular of certain associated importers of laces and embroideries. The word "importer" is itself a challenge to every true American who venerates sky high protection as the cornerstone of the happiness of all and the prosperity of some. The deportation and exportation of these essential aliens and traitors should be the desire of every patriotic heart; nor do we despair of it now that the Senate has begun the custom of enacting a lawsuit. These public enemies quote the proprietor of a great American lace manufacturing establishment as asserting in the Lace and Embroidery Review that his industry is already "fully protected or rather overprotected. Could there be a more thorough justification of the wisdom of the Senate in raising the duties on machine made lace and embroidery to an agreeable maximum varying from 70 per cent. to 150? Thus are our struggling infants kept above water by the eternal hand.

The importers seem to think that they opve their case by averring that the largest American company in the business, greatly prosperous under the Dingley law, "has largely increased its plant and contemplates a still further increase." What a benignant instance of the law-and especially of the tariff law-that to him that hath shall be given! To whom DINGLEY gave much ALDRICH gave more.

As a rule we pay small heed to these malignants and their complaints, but when they represent the women of the ened and impartial political economists of the Senate, then our blood incanburden of the tariff increase," say these on laces merely, but upon "all articles of which laces form even the most insignificant part, and garments will thus be compelled to bear this additional burden." Hand made laces and embroideries may be luxuries, "but the cheapest grades which the poorest of the poor feel the necessity of using hardly

belong to that category." And so on.

If we repeat even with an apology this unworthy language it is only to mention a fact of the most radiant moral beauty. Senator ALDRICH is of Quaker origin, if we are not mistaken; and he inherits that love of simplicity, that aversion to finery, that was characteristic of the Quakers in their earlier and purer day before the world had abated the edge of their aloofness from its vanities. Laces, embroideries, all these fallals and folderols—let our woman folks be divorced from them! Those who will have these gewgaws must pay roundly for them.

There is no question about it: direct nomina-tions minimize independent candidates and max-imize party candidates.—The Hon. PATRICE HENRY MCCAREN. But what has Bostonized PAT? That's the real question.

We find in a despatch to the Evening Post from Detroit this statement:

"The record for long hypothetical question as broken to-day when Mr. Bumpus, counse was broken to-day when Mr. Bumfus, counsel for Dr. G. K. ROTAJIAN, on trial for killing his nephew. HARATOON GOSTAJIAN, propounded one containing 3.000 words to DAVID R. CLARK, an

exceeded years ago in the celebrated Hoyt Court, where Dr. Frank Hamilton, the distinguished army surgeon, was called as a witness in behalf of MARY IRENE HOYT, who had applied to the court of the court HOYT, who had applied to the court to revoke the probate of the will of her father, a prominent New York merchant. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER of Massachusetts was one of the counsel who rep resented Miss HOYT on the hearing befor the Surrogate, while the will was upheld by Mr. ELIEU ROOT. The hypothetical stion which General Burner put to Dr. HAMILTON contained 3.184 words Such questions obstruct rather than promote the administration of justice, and trial courts should exercise the discretion which they undoubtedly possess to restrict them to reasonable proportions.

Concerning the scarcity of good operatic.librettos, and this includes grand as thorities offered a prize for the book as well as the music to go with it. How helpless the best music is when hampered matie climaxes may be noted at the pro-200 Breall and Boilvia adjusted their are-entitled to know the facts in the duction of many operatio works. In air and frightened at the waste of

his own dramas. He knew that the play the thing. If the Metropolitan Opera House people wish to do a favor to the before frying it, i. e., secure a clearly related dramatic story, swiftly told. The omposers are bound to follow. Mas-CAGNI'S success with "Cavalleria Rusti-cana" leaned heavily on VERGA'S strong. compact little play—a play, by the way, in which Dusz earned one of her many

Since MacDowall's "Indian Suite" for orchestra Indian themes are looming argely in the consciousness of American composers, and this is well; but the man who writes the libretto should know his business. As it is, to quote a skilled prac titioner, HARRY B. SMITH, if the opera is a success the composer gets all the glory; if it is a failure the librettist gets all the blame. This is, we think, putting the cart before the horse. A bad libretto reeds bad music.

How curious that the Committee of One Hundred has as yet issued no statement concerning the Persian revolution, the failure of the rain crop, or the collapse at

They called it "The Sane Fourteenth n France yesterday, we presume

The whole question of keeping during the heated term resolves into a question of motion and diet. you wish to be warm rush about and drink iced water or tea, guszle alcoho and beer, and read the tariff debates versa, drink warm tea, discard meat and alcohol, but not your flannels. In the tropics they eat hot spiced food. There's a reason.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS Practice of the United States

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You article in THE SUN this morning has tempted me to express my approval of the views you expressed with reference to the amend-ment of that part of the code of civil pro-cedure which related to habeas corpus proceedings proposed by the association of the bar of the city of New York.

I think you will find rule 34 of the rules of the United States Supreme Court of interest. I have not the rule before me, bu an order which denies an application for a at once, yet when it came to the writ of habeas corpus the custody of the prisoner shall not be disturbed, but that pending an appeal from an order which dismisses such a writ the prisoner may be ad-

ardship to accused persons.

The point is that the Federal Judges are not required to grant a writ of habeas corpus when an application is made to them. No penalty exists in the Federal courts for the refueal to grant a writ. The practice has therefore resulted in the courts issuing an order to show cause why a writ hould not be issued instead of granting

The issuance of the writ in the Federal courts is therefore a mere matter of judi-cial discretion, which is generally exercised against the accused. The practical effect of refusing to grant the writ and only issu an order to show cause why the writ of the order to show cause, if the cour decides to deny the application for th writ pending appeal from such an order, "the custody of the prisoner shall not be disturbed," and since when an application for a writ is made the prisoner must be surrendered to the Marshal, the continu of that custody pending appeal means that the prisoner must stay in jail until

I have always understood that this rule was promulgated and adopted for the pur-States from the numberless appeals in habeas corpus cases which were continually before it: but if the penalty now our Appellate Division throughbut the State might find it convenient to adopt a rule similar to rule 34, with the result that appellate courts might be relieved of the necessity of hearing so many habess cornecessity of hearing so many habeas cor-pus cases. While this result may be desirable, if it can be achieved only at the sacrifice of rights of accused persons I think it entirely too dear for our

NEW YORK, July 16 FREEING THE BODY. Medical Indersement of the No Under-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Plage on the abuse of clothing puts the question in the the abuse of clothing puts the question in the right light, and his personal experience as printed in TRE. SUN will doubtless put some of your readers out of danger from heat stroke; but the average reader might be disposed to class it along with the claim of the old colored woman who at 106 declared that her life had been prolonged by smoking a T-D pipe ever since she was 11.

The present writer shed his underwear thirty-

The present writer ahed his underwear thirtythree years ago, in February, 1876, and has never
since worn a fibre of underwear thirtythree years ago, in February, 1876, and has never
since worn a fibre of underweat thirtythree years ago, in February, 1876, and has never
since worn a fibre of underweat thirtysince worn a fibre of underweat the same disease.

It died of consumption, and at the time above
mentioned it looked to him as though he would
ere long be following them from the same disease.
They were all fiannelled from neck to heels
throughout their lives; but it was not till i was
36 years old that it became evident to my mind
that my heavy fiannels were sapping the life out
of me. I began to pick up directly after letting
my skin get in "close communion" with the
atmospheric air, and now at 695 there isn't a
healthier animal on earth than I am, in evidence
of which I cite the fact that I have recently passed
the most critical examination for a life insurance
policy in one of the old line companies—a straight
out life, not a mere "annuity" such as any one
can buy!

Now, when I add the fact that in a very bus medical practice of twenty five years I have to duced hundreds of men to adopt this dress reform containing 3.000 words to DATID R. CLARK. an allenist witness for the defence."

We regret to say that the limit of 3.000 words has often been exceeded in hypothetical questions in New York. It was exceeded years ago in the celebrated Hoyt

Summer Went Indoors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As in many To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. As in many other matters, the Japanese have the better ideas about summer raiment. While in their country I soon perceived the heaven sent skin possessed by rich and poor slike was for indoor wear in hot times considered most suitable and comfortable.

It is cool, cleanly, sanitary, economical, to many becoming, and not subject to exponely and worrying changes in the fashions. Its fit is perfection and its out much the same this year as last. You never have to hunt up or go with-out a portion of it left in another part of the house. To be sure the idea is a little startling at first. To be sure the idea is a little startling at first, but you soon become accustomed to it.

In our own climate I find linen best for outdoors. It is exceedingly light and cool and retains its fresh, good looks longer than pengee. Strange it is that the stores don't keep it ready made.

For all its goodness it is little worn. I went into New York recently wearing linen iscounces and presently became awars that there were one others, so much so that I began to feel self-conscious. I fancied people furtifely spied at my white legs, and soon caught myself feeling positively indecent—that I had no trousers onl—and had finally to stop in and buy a pair of cloth trousers.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J., July 12.

EVOLUTION OF THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

When Mohammed Alt, Shah Kadjar and Shah in Shah (King of Kings), as-cended the Peacock Throne of Persia on January 8, 1907, he inherited a siderable batch of trouble without losing any of that which he had himself accumulated during his thirty-five years of life He inherited gorgeous poverty, the disaffection of every province in his realm, a ragged, unpaid and mutinous army, a huge, expensive harem, but of all the trou-bles that he found himself obliged to face by far the most troublesome was the Constitution which a Persian National Asnbly had just forced upon himself and father by the dying Shah's bedside.

The strange parliamentary impulse of the Persian people, who were not supposed to have emerged from the "Dark e° stage of progress, developed early 1906. The National Assembly met on August 12. The Constitution was framed in December. Muzaffer-ed-din was sick unto death, but the instrument was brought to him and he approved it. he and Mohammed, his son and heir, signed a separate paper, swearing on the Koran that they would not dissolve the Parliament for two years.

the new Senate. It had to be revised The work was speedily done and the Shah and his heir again pledged their adhesion to it. Then Muzaffer died, and the new Shah not only swore for the third time to support the Constitution, but gave out a programme of the reforms which he hoped to accomplish with the aid of the

His reign, however, was troublous from set. One of his brothers instantly popped up as a pretender in Luristan, s province on the Turkish border. His revolt petered out in a little while, but the Turks renewed the trouble which has lasted for more than a hundred years over the boundary between their Asiatio erritory and the Persian Empire. This too came to nothing. The issue was staved off after some triffing bloodshed.

But there was no putting aside the troubles with the Parliament which actually started with the reign itself. The leaders of the National party, in control of the Parliament, demanded Ministerial responsibility, control of the finances, and tration throughout the country, with ces-sation of despotic cruelty, grafting and oppressive taxation. The Shah replied that they might as well demand a republic ing point he gave in, surrendered every point. All this took place within a month after his accession. His surrender, the misses such a writ the prison in mitted to bail.

This apparently harmless provision is in my opinion a deprivation of the right of appeal, and I believe that more than caces it has resulted in great injustice and gross also on the Russian border—of which more than caces in the second provision of the second provision of the Russian border—of which more

It would be tedious to review in detail the story of the Shah's conflict with his Parliament. It consisted of alternative resistances and surrenders on his part as the legislators presed demand after demand upon him, Incidentally the Grand Virier, Amines-Sultan, was murdered in Mejlies, the Parliament building on September 2, 1907. The strugg when the Shah once more signed a dec aration, swearing by the Koran to uphold the Constitution and cooperate in the reforms demanded by the people. This is an important event to bear in mind it had an important result a few days ago when the muhtehids, or holy men of the Shiits sect of Mohammedanism, excommunicated Mohammed Ali for perjury n breaking this oath, thus render

for his present deposition.

But the solemn swearing of December, 1997, was not the end of the struggle with the Parliament. That came in June, 1908, when in response to a proposal to out his personal income to \$500,000 a year the Shah's artillery opened fire on the existing in the State upon the refusal of Parliament building and the streets of bers of the Assembly and Nationalist leaders and sympathizers wherever they could find them. Curiously enough the Shah and his following managed to crea's the impression that the suppression o' the liberal movement was excusable if not actually praiseworthy. Its lead-

ers were blackened with accusations of cruelty and oppression toward their opponents, and persans the charges were

not wholly untrue. This massacre was the end of Persia's first Parliament, but it was far from the end of the Shah's troubles and vacillaon in respect to the parliamentary ques-tion. He has at least two or three times in the last half year issued proclamations of the renewal of constitutional government, and each time except the last he has withdrawn the concession. Under his last proclamation, issued under great pressure applied by England and Russia. the nineteenth day of this present month sentative assembly, and a new election aw was promulgated for the occasion. The election preliminaries are actually going on parallel with the fighting.

The reason why this proclamation was ssued and the reason why the foreign Powers interfered was that practically every province of Persia was in a state of revolt. The Constitution, parliamentary government, reform of administration were and are still the universal demand.

It has sometimes seemed unaccountab! to outsiders that this ideal of free institutions should so suddenly take posses-sion of a backward people, not apparently in very close intercourse with Europe

Mirza Abdullah and Rahim Zadeh, legates sent recently by the Nahalists to Paris to present their side the situation, have been at some pains oaught the rebound from the Russomation:

First of all, Persia, like India, has cought the rebound from the Russomations are wakening, and Persia is one of them. The national awakening in India has had a still stronger effect. But above all it is the reform movement in Russia that has stimulated the Persians to throw off the yoke of despotism.

Under this deadly régime Persia has not been able to support its people. They have swarmed by thousands across the Russian frontier in search of work, There are 50,000 of them in Baku; there are thousands in Astrakhan. Every port on the Caspian and the Black Sea has its contingent. The petroleum region of the Caucasus is full of them. They have ascended the Volga. They are stevel dores at Odessa and Constantinople and Batum. Everywhere they are in contact with the men of advanced ideas, Young Russians and Young Turks. In this the whole story is told. They absorb home in letters; they take them home when they return with their savings. These exiles are the leaven that has started the Persian ferment.

It is not se easy to explain how the lib-

nent has taken held of the mol lahs, the priesthood, the muhtehids. Per haps, living as the heads of the Shiit sect do, in Turkish territory, at Kerbels and other "holy cities," they have been

strongly affected by the Turkish liberal movement. Whatever the reason, it is certain that except the group in Teheran favored the Constitution from first to last. They pronounced it formally to be in accordance with the Koran. The Shah is credited with trying both threats and bribes to change their attitude, but except with the few immediately under his thumb he has had no success. His excommunication by the colleges of Nejec and Kerbela is the climax of the ecclesias tical activity in the great conflict.

It has been indicated that the armed insurrection began at Tabriz within a month after Mohammed came to the throne. The earliness of this outbreak was not wholly chargeable to love of the Constitution. Part of it was due to hatred of the man himself. Mohammed had ruled there as Governor for many years; this is the perquisite of the Valiahd or heir to the throne—the governorship of Azerbijan. He had ruled with rapacity and cruelty. He had sown such a crop of hatred that any excuse was good enough for an uprising in the hope revenge. The people found a leader too. a remarkable man.

Sipahdar Khan is not a soldier by prolession. He was a horse dealer. He was frequenter of the bazzar at Tabriz, and there he gained full knowledge of the doings of Mohammed Ali: perhaps he even had personal experience. His adventurous spirit was shown in these early days. The country around was cursed with brigands. The Governor's troops marched and countermarched, but did nothing. At last Sipahdar went to the Governor and asked for the loan of a few picked men. With these he began a series of systematic raids. Each time he gathered in an outlaw or two; if they fought, he left a few of them dead by the roadside. Those h brought in were executed with Persian refinements, which had best be left undescribed. The net result was the terror izing of the brigand element, which transferred its activity to other fields.

Sipahdar has shown the same qualities in his fight against the Shah. He has fought unceasingly. When he was com-pelled by outside interference to abandon Tabriz as the capital of the Persian republic which he and his followers pro-claimed many months ago, he simply advanced on Teheran, and there he is now. No promises of Mohammed ever stopped will do it again, he always replied when approaches were made to him. He fought the Russian troops who were sent to suppress him. Then he evaded them, evaded the Shah's Russianized cavalry, his Cossacks as they are called, and was at the gates of the Persian capital in the dawn of Tuesday morning

The advance of the Bakhtiari tribes men, who dwell in some of the western provinces around Dizful and not far from the Turkish border, is more recent. It seems to connect with the revolutionary outbreak at Bushire on the Persian Gulf which obliged England some six week ago to send a couple of warships there to look out for foreign residents and interests. These tribesmen form a body of cavalry most formidable against any but listening for bells, &c. We met and passed the best trained modern troops. began their advance on Ispahan than a month ago, and last week they effected a junction with Sipahdar, and according to the despatches they have taken part in the seizure of Teheran

What the outcome of the bold move already in the country-sixty-eight miles from Teheran at last advices—to reckon

already in the country—sixty-eight miles from Teberan at last advices—to reckon with, and other troops are being-hurried from south Russia across the border.

Of course the Persian liberal forces are no match for Russia, still less if England sends a corps of her-Indian troops to aid in "the work of pacification." She has intimated that she might do this.

The polytical situation is curious. Early in June the Vossische. Zeitung. a semioficial Berlin paper, published an outline of a tripartite treaty between the Shah, England and Russia, guaranteeing the country into "spheres of influence" between his allies. The denials of such a treaty made in London have not been convincing, and if it exists it may be taken for granted that the two Powers will keep Mohammed on the throne at all costs. No doubt some sort of popular government will be installed and reforms will be made, but the Shah will reign under tutelage of English and Russian "residents."

That is to say; if Germany does not interpose objections. The Kaiser his long regarded Persia as a future appenage.

long regarded Persia as a future appanage of his crown. Perhaps he will try his Moroccan tactics over again.

IN THE POLICE COURT. An Englishman Reminded of the Sta Chamber.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 an an Englishman but please not to publish my address. I promise to go away at once. I am afraid to stay. This afternoon I stumbled to gin fizz may have contributed thereto) into the Jefferson Market court, and saw Justice not blind but dumb. Honor the Judge took possession of his noisy court at 2 o'clock P. M. In a mo-ment the bench or bridge was surrounded

"Thetis Couldn't Scoid Him.

Little Achilles smiled.
"My hair always dries when I go in swimming. Herewith he rejoiced that his vulnerable spo

George III: tore his hair.
"Why didn't I think of the corporation tax instead of the stamp tax!" he oried.

THE DOWNWARD REVISION Curlosities of the Jacking Up Proc

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The 70 per cent. lace and embroidery infant which arouses your editorial interest is only a gentle pleader compared to the ravenous unborn hand machine embroidery needle infant, who is coddled to the

The House left these goods at the present rate of 35 per cent., but by a little change in phraseology and \$1 a thousand specific iuty, 25 per cent. becomes 125 per cent.
The goods referred to are worth in Ger-

many about \$1 a thousand, so that the addi-tional specific duty of \$1 is equal to 100 per There are several mysterious things,

however, about the tariff on needles. One is that similar goods, hand sewing needles, are admitted duty free. Although called "machine needles," hand embroidery ma-"machine needles," hand embroidery machine needles are an entirely different thing from sewing machine needles, on which because of their greater first cost the same rate of duty nets only about 40 per cent.

Another thing is that hand embroidery machine needles are not made in this country, and never will be unless hand sewing needles can be made, which seems unlikely. However, if they can be, why not protect

However, if they can be, why not protect the entire unborn babe and not select only a small portion of its anatomy? a small portion of its enatomy?

The probable explanation is that the experts from the appraisers' department were asked to point out wherever any one item seemed to be less than any other item which had a similar name or seemed alike, whereupon that item was jacked up, no matter what the net result of said jacking was. There is no excuse for ignorance on this point as every Senator and Representative

int, as every Senator and Representative This doctrine of "similarity" as applied by the appraisers reminds me of the vener-able story of the street vender crying out

"Hot mutton pies!" A purchaser com-plained that the pies were stone cold, al-though the vender was proclaiming "hot mutton pies." 'at which the vender replied wearily: "That's the nime of "em." ROBERT J. HEARNE. NEW YORK, July 12.

Always the Roosevelt Tax.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It will not be the Aldrich tariff, nor the Payne tariff, nor can it even be the Taft tariff. It will always be the Roosevelt tariff, named from the cause. E. T. W. NEW YORK, July 14.

The Entering Wedge.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is aid that President Taft has offered to make the corporation tax 1 instead of 2 per cent. This looks a good deal like child's play, but its real significance is very different. The manifest object is to get the principle established, and then if the military and naval expenditure calls for it the amount can be forced up to 10, 15 or 20 per cent. This is carrying out "my policies" with a vengeance. It is doubtful whether their inventor would have ventured so far, or BOSTON, July 13.

NAVIGATION IN THE FOG. teport of a Passenger on a Re-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

just finished reading your report of the accident which happened to the excursion steamer Pegasus, I was on the boat which left the Battery at 8 P. M. and can give some several boats in the fog. Later we heard a fog bell off the starboard bow which proved to be from a large anchored steamer, which may have been the German tank steamer intervals and our boat had no trouble in locating her. She was headed up the bay and the bell apparently was near the bow. What the outcome of the bold move just consummated may be depende most likely on outside influences—on England and Russia. The Shah, unlike Abdul Hamid, has not been captured with the city. He is safe in his summer palace, and he talks vigorously of besieging the rebels in the city they have won. Probably his energy will expend itself in talk, but there is the Russian force under General Snarsky already in the country—sixty-sight miles are to buoys and the course was so well set of buoys and the course was so well.

Under the Inverted Blawl.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: He that roves beneath the starlit dome of night, although he knows not the positions and names of the suns and constellations, will be moved by the glory and majesty of the cuming universe and will silently repeat: "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; what is man that thou art mindful of him? And the son of man, that thou visitest him?"

And truly, he that gazeth in Ignorance and awe upon God's firmament, upon Arcturus, upon

awe upon God's firmament, upon Arcturus, upon Vega, upon Antares and his Scorpton, must be soul stirred by the sidereal spectacle above him. Man will be moved by the fall of the eatsract, the crash of the thunder, the fury of the ocean's wrath; but these voices of Nature are only tem-poral and comparatively feeble; while the uni-

verse viewed best at night is eternal, incom-parable.

Man should rove more often beneath the stariit dome of night, and approach as near as earth's chains will permit to the universality of the uni-verse. Salling amid an ocean of other, upon a midget planet, man should leave more often th cabin of his home and stand upon the deck of his world ship. He should gaze into the universe around him, ponder upon its mysteries, and for-

get for a white the thousand and one worries his daily and humdrum existence.

CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES. TEMPLETON, Mass., July 13.

Tartaria and His Privations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Our late exalted ruler" always delights in the limelight, exalted ruler" always delig and the stronger the better. But, really, this starvation episode taxes our NEW YORK, July 14.

His Horoscope. He won't do any walking. Objects with all his might, And always wants a joy ride

In some one's arms at night,
And therefore by this omea
A theory we hold:
We think that he is destined
To be a chanfleur bold.

He won't do any talking.

To every one is mum.

And to requests for speeches Remains most firmly duals And therefore by this token.

With confidence we state.

We think he'll be in future An aviator grant.